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EXAMINER	
PATEL, HARESH N	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2154	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/781,341	KODAMA ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Haresh N. Patel	2154	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *20 February 2008*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-10,13-21 and 24* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-8,13-21 and 24* is/are rejected.

7)☒ Claim(s) *9 and 10* is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-10, 13-21, 24 are subject to examination. Claims 11-12, 22-23 are cancelled. Claims 9 and 10 are allowable but objected to.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to the amended claims have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. Claims 1-8, 13-21, 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Lolayekar et al. 2003/0093567 (Hereinafter Lolayekar).

5. Referring to claim 1, Lolayekar discloses a storage networking device for communicating with a remote storage networking device (e.g., page 4) , comprising: a controller configured to manage the receipt of storage networking data and buffer locational data within an iSCSI protocol data unit from a remote storage networking device (e.g., page 4), wherein the storage networking data includes at least one command for a device attached to a storage network and is

transmitted using the iSCSI protocol and wherein the buffer locational data is encoded using a Target Transfer Tag of t iSCSI protocol data unit (e.g., page 8); and a buffer memory configured to at least temporarily store at least part of the storage networking data at a location within the buffer memory that is based at least in part on the locational data such that the storage networking device provides direct access to the buffer memory (e.g., page 8).

6. Referring to claim 2, Lolayekar discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Lolayekar also discloses wherein the locational data encoded in the Target Transfer Tag requires no additional mechanism for transmitting the locational data besides the Target Transfer Tag provided as part of the iSCSI protocol (e.g., page 9).

7. Referring to claim 3, Lolayekar discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Lolayekar also discloses wherein the storage networking device is a target device and the remote storage networking device is an initiator device (e.g., page 10).

8. Referring to claim 4, Lolayekar discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Lolayekar also discloses wherein the storage networking device is an initiator device and the remote storage networking device is a target device (e.g., page 11).

9. Referring to claim 5, Lolayekar discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Lolayekar also discloses wherein the locational data encoded in the Target Transfer Tag comprises a pointer to a location within the buffer memory (e.g., page 8).

10. Referring to claim 6, Lolayekar discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Lolayekar also discloses a data pointer table comprising information for calculating a pointer to a location within the buffer memory wherein the locational data encoded in the Target Transfer Tag comprises an index into the data pointer table (e.g., page 9).

11. Referring to claim 7, Lolayekar discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Lolayekar also discloses wherein the locafional data received from the remote storage networking device is based on information transmitted from the storage networking device to the remote storage networking device (e.g., page 9).

12. Referring to claim 8, Lolayekar discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Lolayekar also discloses wherein the storage networking device is configured to transmit the information on which the locational data is based within a packet that indicates that the storage networking device is ready to receive data (e.g., page 10).

13. Referring to claim 13, Lolayekar discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Lolayekar also discloses iSCSI acceleration hardware configured to accelerate the processing of iSCSI communications received by the storage networking device (e.g., page 12).

14. Referring to claim 14, Lolayekar discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Lolayekar also discloses iSCSI acceleration hardware configured to accelerate the processing of iSCSI communications received by the storage networking device (e.g., page 12)

15. Referring to claim 15, Lolayekar discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Lolayekar also discloses iSCSI acceleration hardware configured to accelerate the processing of iSCSI communications received by the storage networking device (e.g., page 11).

16. Referring to claim 16, Lolayekar discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Lolayekar also discloses a method of storing data in a directly accessible buffer memory of a storage networking device (e.g., page 4), the method comprising: receiving storage networking data and first locational data within an iSCSI protocol data unit and over a network from a remote storage networking device (e.g., page 4), wherein the storage networking data includes at least one command for at least partially controlling a device attached to a storage network and is transmitted using the iSCSI a protocol (e.g., page 8) and wherein the first locational data is configured to specify at least indirectly a location within a buffer memory of a storage networking device and is encoded using a Target Transfer Tag of the iSCSI protocol data unit (e.g., page 8); determining based at least in part on the first locational data, a location within the buffer memory (e.g., page 8); and storing within the buffer memory, at the location determined at least in part by the first locational data, the storage networking data (e.g., page 8).

17. Referring to claim 17, Lolayekar discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Lolayekar also discloses transmitting second locational data to a remote storage networking device, and the storage networking device assigning a location within buffer memory that the storage networking data is stored (e.g., page 9).

18. Referring to claim 18, Lolayekar discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Lolayekar also discloses wherein determining a location includes generating from the first locational data a pointer into the buffer memory (e.g., page 10).

19. Referring to claim 19, Lolayekar discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Lolayekar also discloses wherein generating the pointer includes extracting the pointer from the first locational data (e.g., page 10).

20. Referring to claim 20, Lolayekar discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Lolayekar also discloses wherein generating the pointer includes extracting from a part of the first locational data an index into a data pointer table and using the index to extract the pointer from the data pointer table (e.g., page 12).

21. Referring to claim 21, Lolayekar discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Lolayekar also discloses wherein the part of the first locational data comprising an index is encrypted within the first locationaI data (e.g., page 12).

22. Referring to claim 24, Lolayekar discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Lolayekar also discloses method of transmitting storage networking data from a remote storage networking device to a storage networking device (e.g., page 4), comprising: transmitting, within an iSCSI protocol data unit that indicates that a storage networking device is ready to receive data, a first locational data encoded within a Target Transfer Tag of the iSCSI protocol data unit from the storage networking device to a remote storage networking device (e.g., page 8); receiving at the storage networking device a second location at data and a storage networking data from a remote storage networking device (e.g, page 8), wherein the second locational data is generated by the remote storage networking device based at least in part on the first locational data and wherein the storage networking data includes at least one command for at least partially controlling a device attached to a storage network and is transmitted using the iSCSI protocol (e.g., page 8); generating, based at least in part on the second locational data, a location in a buffer memory of the storage networking device; and storing the storage networking data at the generated location in the buffer memory (e.g., page 9).

23. Claims 1-8, 13-21, 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Chadalapaka et al., Hewlett Packard, 2003/0084209 (Hereinafter Chadalapaka-HP).

24. Referring to claim 1, Chadalapaka-HP discloses a storage networking device for communicating with a remote storage networking device (e.g., page 3) , comprising: a controller configured to manage the receipt of storage networking data and buffer locational data within an iSCSI protocol data unit from a remote storage networking device (e.g., page 3), wherein the storage networking data includes at least one command for a device attached to a storage

network and is transmitted using the iSCSI protocol and wherein the buffer locational data is encoded using a Target Transfer Tag of t iSCSI protocol data unit (e.g., page 4); and a buffer memory configured to at least temporarily store at least part of the storage networking data at a location within the buffer memory that is based at least in part on the locational data such that the storage networking device provides direct access to the buffer memory (e.g., page 4).

25. Referring to claim 2, Chadalapaka-HP discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Chadalapaka-HP also discloses wherein the locational data encoded in the Target Transfer Tag requires no additional mechanism for transmitting the Iocational data besides the Target Transfer Tag provided as part of the iSCSI protocol (e.g., page 5).

26. Referring to claim 3, Chadalapaka-HP discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Chadalapaka-HP also discloses wherein the storage networking device is a target device and the remote storage networking device is an initiator device (e.g., page 6).

27. Referring to claim 4, Chadalapaka-HP discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Chadalapaka-HP also discloses wherein the storage networking device is an initiator device and the remote storage networking device is a target device (e.g., page 7).

28. Referring to claim 5, Chadalapaka-HP discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Chadalapaka-HP also discloses wherein the locational data encoded in the Target Transfer Tag comprises a pointer to a location within the buffer memory (e.g., page 4).

29. Referring to claim 6, Chadalapaka-HP discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Chadalapaka-HP also discloses a data pointer table comprising information for calculating a pointer to a location within the buffer memory wherein the locational data encoded in the Target Transfer Tag comprises an index into the data pointer table (e.g., page 5).

30. Referring to claim 7, Chadalapaka-HP discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Chadalapaka-HP also discloses wherein the locafional data received from the remote storage networking device is based on information transmitted from the storage networking device to the remote storage networking device (e.g., page 5).

31. Referring to claim 8, Chadalapaka-HP discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Chadalapaka-HP also discloses wherein the storage networking device is configured to transmit the information on which the locational data is based within a packet that indicates that the storage networking device is ready to receive data (e.g., page 6).

32. Referring to claim 13, Chadalapaka-HP discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Chadalapaka-HP also discloses iSCSI acceleration hardware configured to accelerate the processing of iSCSI communications received by the storage networking device (e.g., page 8).

33. Referring to claim 14, Chadalapaka-HP discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Chadalapaka-HP also discloses iSCSI acceleration hardware configured to accelerate the processing of iSCSI communications received by the storage networking device (e.g., page 8)

34. Referring to claim 15, Chadalapaka-HP discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Chadalapaka-HP also discloses iSCSI acceleration hardware configured to accelerate the processing of iSCSI communications received by the storage networking device (e.g., page 7).

35. Referring to claim 16, Chadalapaka-HP discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Chadalapaka-HP also discloses a method of storing data in a directly accessible buffer memory of a storage networking device (e.g., page 3), the method comprising: receiving storage networking data and first locational data within an iSCSI protocol data unit and over a network from a remote storage networking device (e.g., page 3), wherein the storage networking data includes at least one command for at least partially controlling a device attached to a storage network and is transmitted using the iSCSI a protocol (e.g., page 4) and wherein the first locational data is configured to specify at least indirectly a location within a buffer memory of a storage networking device and is encoded using a Target Transfer Tag of the iSCSI protocol data unit (e.g., page 4); determining based at least in part on the first locational data, a location within the buffer memory (e.g., page 4); and storing within the buffer memory, at the location determined at least in part by the first locational data, the storage networking data (e.g., page 4).

36. Referring to claim 17, Chadalapaka-HP discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Chadalapaka-HP also discloses transmitting second locational data to a remote storage networking device, and the storage networking device assigning a location within buffer memory that the storage networking data is stored (e.g., page 5).

37. Referring to claim 18, Chadalapaka-HP discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Chadalapaka-HP also discloses wherein determining a location includes generating from the first locational data a pointer into the buffer memory (e.g., page 6).

38. Referring to claim 19, Chadalapaka-HP discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Chadalapaka-HP also discloses wherein generating the pointer includes extracting the pointer from the first locational data (e.g., page 6).

39. Referring to claim 20, Chadalapaka-HP discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Chadalapaka-HP also discloses wherein generating the pointer includes extracting from a part of the first locational data an index into a data pointer table and using the index to extract the pointer from the data pointer table (e.g., page 8).

40. Referring to claim 21, Chadalapaka-HP discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Chadalapaka-HP also discloses wherein the part of the first locational data comprising an index is encrypted within the first locationaI data (e.g., page 8).

41. Referring to claim 24, Chadalapaka-HP discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Chadalapaka-HP also discloses method of transmitting storage networking data from a remote storage networking device to a storage networking device (e.g., page 3), comprising: transmitting, within an iSCSI protocol data unit that indicates that a storage networking device is ready to receive data, a first locational data encoded within a Target Transfer Tag of the iSCSI protocol data unit from the storage networking device to a remote storage networking device (e.g., page 4); receiving at the storage networking device a second location at data and a storage networking data from a remote storage networking device (e.g, page 4), wherein the second locational data is generated by the remote storage networking device based at least in part on the first locational data and wherein the storage networking data includes at least one command for at least partially controlling a device attached to a storage network and is transmitted using the iSCSI protocol (e.g., page 4); generating, based at least in part on the second locational data, a location in a buffer memory of the storage networking device; and storing the storage networking data at the generated location in the buffer memory (e.g., page 5).

42. Claims 1-8, 13-21, 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Zeidner et al., Sangate Systems, 2002/0029281 (Hereinafter Zeidner-Sangate-Systems).

43. Referring to claim 1, Zeidner-Sangate-Systems discloses a storage networking device for communicating with a remote storage networking device (e.g., page 3) , comprising: a controller configured to manage the receipt of storage networking data and buffer locational data within an iSCSI protocol data unit from a remote storage networking device (e.g., page 3), wherein the storage networking data includes at least one command for a device attached to a storage

network and is transmitted using the iSCSI protocol and wherein the buffer locational data is encoded using a Target Transfer Tag of t iSCSI protocol data unit (e.g., page 8); and a buffer memory configured to at least temporarily store at least part of the storage networking data at a location within the buffer memory that is based at least in part on the locational data such that the storage networking device provides direct access to the buffer memory (e.g., page 8).

44. Referring to claim 2, Zeidner-Sangate-Systems discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Zeidner-Sangate-Systems also discloses wherein the locational data encoded in the Target Transfer Tag requires no additional mechanism for transmitting the Iocational data besides the Target Transfer Tag provided as part of the iSCSI protocol (e.g., page 5).

45. Referring to claim 3, Zeidner-Sangate-Systems discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Zeidner-Sangate-Systems also discloses wherein the storage networking device is a target device and the remote storage networking device is an initiator device (e.g., page 6).

46. Referring to claim 4, Zeidner-Sangate-Systems discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Zeidner-Sangate-Systems also discloses wherein the storage networking device is an initiator device and the remote storage networking device is a target device (e.g., page 7).

47. Referring to claim 5, Zeidner-Sangate-Systems discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Zeidner-Sangate-Systems also discloses wherein the locational data encoded in

the Target Transfer Tag comprises a pointer to a location within the buffer memory (e.g., page 8).

48. Referring to claim 6, Zeidner-Sangate-Systems discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Zeidner-Sangate-Systems also discloses a data pointer table comprising information for calculating a pointer to a location within the buffer memory wherein the locational data encoded in the Target Transfer Tag comprises an index into the data pointer table (e.g., page 5).

49. Referring to claim 7, Zeidner-Sangate-Systems discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Zeidner-Sangate-Systems also discloses wherein the locafional data received from the remote storage networking device is based on information transmitted from the storage networking device to the remote storage networking device (e.g., page 5).

50. Referring to claim 8, Zeidner-Sangate-Systems discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Zeidner-Sangate-Systems also discloses wherein the storage networking device is configured to transmit the information on which the locational data is based within a packet that indicates that the storage networking device is ready to receive data (e.g., page 6).

51. Referring to claim 13, Zeidner-Sangate-Systems discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Zeidner-Sangate-Systems also discloses iSCSI acceleration hardware configured

to accelerate the processing of iSCSI communications received by the storage networking device (e.g., page 8).

52. Referring to claim 14, Zeidner-Sangate-Systems discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Zeidner-Sangate-Systems also discloses iSCSI acceleration hardware configured to accelerate the processing of iSCSI communications received by the storage networking device (e.g., page 8)

53. Referring to claim 15, Zeidner-Sangate-Systems discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Zeidner-Sangate-Systems also discloses iSCSI acceleration hardware configured to accelerate the processing of iSCSI communications received by the storage networking device (e.g., page 7).

54. Referring to claim 16, Zeidner-Sangate-Systems discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Zeidner-Sangate-Systems also discloses a method of storing data in a directly accessible buffer memory of a storage networking device (e.g., page 3), the method comprising: receiving storage networking data and first locational data within an iSCSI protocol data unit and over a network from a remote storage networking device (e.g., page 3), wherein the storage networking data includes at least one command for at least partially controlling a device attached to a storage network and is transmitted using the iSCSI a protocol (e.g., page 8) and wherein the first locational data is configured to specify at least indirectly a location within a buffer memory of a storage networking device and is encoded using a Target Transfer Tag of the iSCSI protocol

data unit (e.g., page 8); determining based at least in part on the first locational data, a location within the buffer memory (e.g., page 8); and storing within the buffer memory, at the location determined at least in part by the first locational data, the storage networking data (e.g., page 8).

55. Referring to claim 17, Zeidner-Sangate-Systems discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Zeidner-Sangate-Systems also discloses transmitting second locational data to a remote storage networking device, and the storage networking device assigning a location within buffer memory that the storage networking data is stored (e.g., page 5).

56. Referring to claim 18, Zeidner-Sangate-Systems discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Zeidner-Sangate-Systems also discloses wherein determining a location includes generating from the first locational data a pointer into the buffer memory (e.g., page 6).

57. Referring to claim 19, Zeidner-Sangate-Systems discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Zeidner-Sangate-Systems also discloses wherein generating the pointer includes extracting the pointer from the first locational data (e.g., page 6).

58. Referring to claim 20, Zeidner-Sangate-Systems discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Zeidner-Sangate-Systems also discloses wherein generating the pointer includes extracting from a part of the first locational data an index into a data pointer table and using the index to extract the pointer from the data pointer table (e.g., page 8).

59. Referring to claim 21, Zeidner-Sangate-Systems discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Zeidner-Sangate-Systems also discloses wherein the part of the first locational data comprising an index is encrypted within the first locationaI data (e.g., page 8).

60. Referring to claim 24, Zeidner-Sangate-Systems discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Zeidner-Sangate-Systems also discloses method of transmitting storage networking data from a remote storage networking device to a storage networking device (e.g., page 3), comprising: transmitting, within an iSCSI protocol data unit that indicates that a storage networking device is ready to receive data, a first locational data encoded within a Target Transfer Tag of the iSCSI protocol data unit from the storage networking device to a remote storage networking device (e.g., page 8); receiving at the storage networking device a second location at data and a storage networking data from a remote storage networking device (e.g, page 8), wherein the second locational data is generated by the remote storage networking device based at least in part on the first locational data and wherein the storage networking data includes at least one command for at least partially controlling a device attached to a storage network and is transmitted using the iSCSI protocol (e.g., page 8); generating, based at least in part on the second locational data, a location in a buffer memory of the storage networking device; and storing the storage networking data at the generated location in the buffer memory (e.g., page 5).

Allowable Subject Matter

61. Claims 9 and 10 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims. Note: Addition of subject matter of claims 6 and 9 to claims 16 and 24 would make the combination allowable.

Conclusion

62. In order to expedite the prosecution of this case, multiple references are used for the rejections to demonstrate that several references disclose the claimed subject matter of the claims.

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Examiner has cited particular columns and line numbers and/or paragraphs and/or sections and/or page numbers in the reference(s) as applied to the claims above for the convenience of the applicant. Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings of the art and are applied to the specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures may apply as well. It is respectfully requested from the applicant in preparing responses, to fully consider the references in entirety, as potentially teaching, all or part of the claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage, as taught by the prior art or disclosed by the Examiner.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Haresh Patel whose telephone number is (571) 272-3973. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday from 10:00 am to 8:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nathan Flynn can be reached at (571) 272-1915. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/Haresh N. Patel/

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2154

5/26/2008